I. AMENDMENTS

A. In the claims:

Please **amend** claim 44 as follows:

44. (Amended) A method for analyzing an arthropod sample for the presence of one or more analytes associated with an arthropod-carried agent that causes a disease in mammals, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining an arthropod sample suspected of containing arthropod-borne agents;

(b) grinding the sample in solution to expose an analyte associated with the arthropod-carried agent such that the sample contains arthropod debris after grinding;

(c) contacting a liquid permeable support with the sample from step (b) and a detectable analyte-specific reagent that binds to the analyte to form an analyte - reagent complex, wherein said support further comprises a capture reagent immobilized therein that binds to the analyte or the analyte-specific reagent or the analyte-specific reagent complex; and

(d) detecting the presence of the detectable analyte-specific reagent indicating the presence of the analyte in the sample.

Please **add** the following new claims.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the detectable analyte-specific reagent further comprises a detectable moiety selected from the group consisting of a colored moiety, a magnetic moiety, a radioactive moiety and an enzyme.

46. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the detectable analyte-specific reagent is deposited on the support prior to contacting the sample.

47. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein at least three detectable analyte-specific reagents for at least three different arthropod-carried agents associated with human malaria are employed and the support comprises at least three capture reagents immobilized onto at least three different detection areas.

48. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the arthropod-carried agent is a togavirus.

49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the togavirus is an encephalitis virus.

50. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the togavirus is a flavivirus.

51. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the flavivirus is Dengue.

52. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein the flavivirus is an encephalitis virus.

53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the encephalitis virus is West Nile Fever.

54. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the arthropod is a mosquito.

55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the sample is homogenized with a grinding solution prior to contact with said support.

56. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the support further comprises a control area having immobilized therein at least one reagent suitable for capturing the detectable analyte-specific reagent.

57. (New) The method of claim 44, further employing at least two detectable analyte-specific reagents, said reagents specific for a protein associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* circumsporozoite and a second specific for a protein associated with a *Plasmodium vivax* sporozoite and at least two different detection areas, one area having immobilized therein a capture reagent specific for the protein associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* sporozoite, and the second area having immobilized therein a capture reagent specific for the protein associated with *Plasmodium vivax* sporozoite.

58. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the *Plasmodium vivax* sporozoite is *Plasmodium vivax* 210.

59. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the *Plasmodium vivax* sporozoite is *Plasmodium vivax* 247.

60. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the analyte specific reagents are monoclonal antibodies.

61. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the detectable analyte-specific reagents are gold-antibody conjugates.

62. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the detectable analyte-specific reagents are colored latex-antibody conjugates.